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Modul Pembelajaran SMA

Bahasa Inggris



KELAS
X



Narrative Text
The Green Princess
BAHASA INGGRIS KELAS X

PENYUSUN
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GLOSARIUM

in days of yore	a long long time ago
chaotic	completely confused or disordered
clump	family
gale	a strong current of air
incense	material used to produce a fragrant odor when burned
Lump	a piece or mass of indefinite size and shape
ruse	a wily subterfuge
vizier	a high executive officer of various Muslim countries and especially of the Ottoman Empire

PETA KONSEP



PENDAHULUAN

A. Identitas Modul

Mata Pelajaran	: Bahasa Inggris
Kelas/Semester	: X/Genap
Alokasi Waktu	: 10 Jam Pelajaran
Judul Modul	: <i>Narrative Text - The Legend of Putri Hijau (The Green Princess)</i>

B. Kompetensi Dasar

Kompetensi Dasar	Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi
3.8 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks <i>Narrative</i> lisan dan tulis dengan meminta dan memberi informasi terkait legenda rakyat, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.	3.8.1. Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa legenda rakyat. 3.8.2. Membandingkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks legenda rakyat.
4.8 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks <i>Narrative</i> , lisan dan tulis sederhana terkait legenda rakyat.	4.8.1. Menemukan informasi rinci tersurat mau pun tersirat terkait teks legenda rakyat. 4.8.2. Menulis pesan moral terkait <i>Narrative</i> legenda rakyat. 4.8.3. Merangkum isi teks <i>Narrative</i> legenda rakyat.

C. Deskripsi Singkat Materi

Anda tentu pernah mendengar cerita atau dongeng yang mungkin diceritakan oleh nenek atau kakek tentang asal usul kejadian suatu tempat atau sering dikatakan cerita legenda rakyat, tentu menyenangkan, bukan? Anda juga tentu pernah ditanya tentang “Malin Kundang”, “Danau Toba”, “Cinderella” dan banyak cerita lainnya. Bagaimana cerita-cerita tersebut menurut pendapat Anda, menarikkah?

Terkait dengan cerita rakyat tersebut. Perhatikan cuplikan kalimat berikut:

- A : “Have you ever heard a story about The Green Princess?”
- B : “Oh, yeah, I once *heard* the story from a tour guide when I *visited* the Maimoon Palace in Medan, North Sumatera. It was such a wonderful story that made my imagination *went* back through the time. The guide *was* very good at telling the story.”

Menurut Anda apakah jawaban yang diberikan merupakan cerita *Narrative*? Tepat sekali! Jawaban tersebut mengisahkan tentang cerita rakyat yang tujuannya menghibur pendengar atau pembaca, dengan kalimat menggunakan keterangan waktu masa lalu (*past tense*).

Pada modul ini Anda akan diajak berlatih untuk mampu membedakan dan menangkap makna pada teks *Narrative*. Untuk mencapai Kompetensi Dasar (KD) ini, banyak model teks *Narrative* terkait legenda rakyat yang perlu dibaca, serta pertanyaan dalam bentuk latihan terstruktur yang harus dijawab. Anda harus membiasakan diri untuk membaca dan menulis teks *Narrative* terkait legenda rakyat terutama di daerah Anda.

Untuk mengetahui kemajuan belajar Anda, perlu dilakukan penilaian otentik antara lain unjuk kerja dalam bentuk pilihan berganda, *essay* untuk kemudian dikumpulkan dalam portofolio masing-masing.

D. Petunjuk Penggunaan Modul

Pada modul ini Anda akan diajak berlatih empat skill belajar bahasa yaitu mendengar (*listening*), berbicara (*speaking*), membaca (*reading*), dan menulis (*writing*) dalam bahasa Inggris tentang pemahaman teks *Narrative*. Modul ini dibagi menjadi 2 bagian yaitu:

- Kegiatan belajar (Learning Activity) 1. *Let's discuss the generic structure and the language features of narrative text*
- Kegiatan Belajar (Learning Activity) 2. *Let's comprehend the narrative text*

Silahkan perhatikan petunjuk penggunaan modul berikut ini:

1. Modul ini dapat dipelajari secara mandiri atau kelompok, baik di sekolah maupun diluar sekolah
2. Simak, baca, dan amati contoh-contoh dari berbagai sumber dengan cara diskusi, demonstrasi, simulasi, dan tanya jawab.
3. Diskusikan dengan teman atau membentuk kelompok diskusi yang efektif.
4. Kerjakan latihan-latihan dan evaluasi yang ada pada modul ini.
5. Pelajari sumber-sumber belajar lainnya tentang pembelajaran atau latihan terkait peristiwa masa lampau.
6. Jika ada kendala atau kesulitan, diskusikan kembali dengan teman dan jika masih belum mendapatkan jawaban yang kurang memuaskan tanyakan kepada guru atau pakar lainnya.

E. Materi Pembelajaran

Modul ini terbagi menjadi 2 kegiatan pembelajaran dan di dalamnya terdapat uraian materi, contoh soal, soal latihan dan soal evaluasi. Pada modul ini Anda akan berlatih:

Pertama : Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks *Narrative* lisan dan tulis dengan meminta dan memberi informasi terkait legenda rakyat sederhana sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

Kedua : Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks *Narrative*, lisan dan tulis sederhana terkait legenda rakyat

Narrative text adalah jenis teks yang menghubungkan rangkaian kejadian dan berisi tentang cerita fiksi maupun non fiksi. Dua bentuk teks tersebut menggunakan bahasa imajinatif dan mengekspresikan emosi. Tujuan teks *Narrative* adalah untuk menghibur pembaca dan menceritakan kisah yang terjadi di masa lampau. Ada beberapa jenis teks *Narrative* antara lain: *legend, fairy tale, fable, a journey or a voyage, folk tales*. Namun, pada pembahasan ini difokuskan pada cerita legenda.

Fungsi Sosial teks *Narrative*:

- Menghibur
- Memberi pelajaran atau informasi
- Merubah opini sosial

Struktur teks *Narrative*:

1. ***Orientation*:**

Menyeting awal cerita dan memperkenalkan karakternya (who, when, what, and where).

2. ***Complication*** (problem arises followed by other problem):

Menguraikan tentang masalah pada cerita dan bagaimana karakter utama menyelesaikan permasalahan. Bagian ini meliputi situasi, kegiatan atau kejadian kejadian yang menimbulkan masalah/ kompleks sampai pada klimaksnya yang dapat dilihat ketika krisis muncul.

3. ***Resolution*:**

Krisis menurun biasanya ke arah yang lebih baik namun dapat pula lebih buruk.

4. **Reorientation** (optional)

Biasanya menunjukkan akhir dari cerita biasanya akhir yang menyenangkan atau menyedihkan.

Unsur kebahasaan teks *Narrative*:

- Simple Past tense
- Noun phrase
- Time connectives dan conjunctions seperti: however, although, later, then.
- Adverbs and adverbial phrases menerangkan tempat dan waktu kejadian seperti once upon a time, long time ago.
- Action verbs (kata kerja aksi) menunjukkan satu aksi seperti: *stood, explained, smashed.*
- Saying and thinking verbs menunjukkan apa yang dirasakan/dipikirkan/dikatakan si karakter seperti: told, realized, decided.

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 1

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah kegiatan pembelajaran 1 ini pembelajar diharapkan dapat:

- ☑ Mengidentifikasi kalimat-kalimat yang memuat bagian-bagian legenda yang ditanyakan.
- ☑ Mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks *Narrative*
- ☑ Membacakan legenda dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar.
- ☑ Memahami struktur teks *Narrative* dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat
- ☑ Memahami unsur kebahasaan dari teks *Narrative* dalam memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat

A. Uraian Materi



Amati dan gunakan pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut untuk mendiskusikan jalan alur cerita!

- 1) When did the story happen?
- 2) Who are the characters?
- 3) Where did the story take place?
- 4) What is the problem (complication)?
- 5) What is the ending (resolution)?

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Coba anda pasangkan kata-kata berikut dengan menarik tanda panah kepada arti katanya di dalam bahasa Indonesia

in days of yore	perdana menteri
ruse	kemenyan
Vizier	tipuan
Lump	remah
incense	angin kencang
Gale	pada zaman dahulu kala

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE

Mari berlatih mengucapkan kata-kata baru berikut ini:

Incense : n·cense | \ 'in-,sen(t)s \
Gale : \ 'gāl \
Lump: \ 'lɒmp \
Ruse: \ 'rūs , 'rüz \
Vizier: vi·zier | \ və-'zir \
chaotic: \ kâ-'ä-tik
clump: \ 'klɒmp \

Practice 1:

Practice the following dialog and answer the questions below:

Anna : Have you ever heard a story about The Green Princess?
Jane : Oh, yeah, I once *heard* about the story from the tour guide when I *visited* the Maimoon Palace in Medan, North Sumatera. It was such a wonderful story that made my imagination *went* back through the time. The guide *was* very good at telling the story.
Anna : Why do people in there call her Putri Hijau?
Jane : She was called the Green Princess because her body always emitted a green light, especially if she was playing in the park during the full moon.
Anna : She must be very beautiful. That's why the Sultan was infatuated with her beauty.
Jane : Absolutely... ok Let's go to class for further discussion
Anna : Okay ... Let's go

Answer the questions:

1. What is the dialogue about?
2. Where does the conversation take place?
3. Who is Putri Hijau?
4. Where is the origin of the story?

Practice 2:

Berikut contoh teks *narrative* mengenai sebuah legenda Putri Hijau di daerah Melayu Deli Sumatera Utara, baca dengan suara teks di bawah ini, kemudian amati dan tentukan (tempatkan posisi text kedalam table dan beri warna dimana perlu):

1. Social Function
2. Text structure
3. Language features (Simple Past tense , Noun phrase, time connectives dan conjunctions, adverbs and adverbial phrases, action verbs, saying and thinking verbs)



In days of yore, when Shah Mukhayat Sultan of Aceh was resting in the palace, suddenly he saw a green light from the East. The Sultan immediately called his vizier and asked what the light was. The vizier was also shocked and could not answer the Sultan's question. Only the next morning a Sultan's confidant was sent to investigate the light. The results of the investigation were said that the light came from the body of the Green Princess in the Old Deli. It was said that the princess was the daughter of the Deli Kingdom - Sultan Sulaiman. When he died, he left three children. The eldest was named Mambang Jazid, the second was Putri Hijau (The Green Princess), and the last one was Mambang Khayali. The sons and daughter of Sultan Sulaiman were considered by his people as the incarnation of the gods. They were adored as magical people. The Green Princess herself was a beautiful

woman. She was called the Green Princess because her body always emitted a green light, especially if she was playing in the park during the full moon.

Having heard the story, Sultan Mukhayat Syah then fell in love, even though the Sultan had never seen the princess' face before. Having feeling infatuated to the Princess, he, accompanied by his bodyguards, left for Deli to propose the daughter of the Old Deli Kingdom.

Upon arrival in Labuhan, the Sultan immediately sent a courier. Jazid had passionate spirits, and told her about the Sultan's wish to marry the graceful Putri Hijau. However, Putri Hijau rejected Sultan Mukhayat Syah's proposal. Of course the refusal made Sultan very angry and felt humiliated. Feeling disappointed, He challenged a war. The War ensued and many of his soldiers were killed in the battle.

Finally, the Prime Minister of Aceh discovered a trick, which was thought to be able to defeat the Deli Tua soldiers. The ruse took the form of shooting ringgit money at the enemy camps, in the form of clumps of thorny bamboo that were tightly surrounding the town of Deli Tua. Seeing the ringgit money, the people of Deli Tua, without thinking anymore, immediately cut and cut down the thorny bamboo clumps. As a result, the defense of the city of Deli Tua was destroyed. It was difficult for them to withstand the attack of Sultan Mukhayat Syah's army.



To withstand further attacks, Mambang Khayali transformed himself into a cannon that could shoot at the enemy. However, while the battle was raging fiercely, he felt very thirsty. He asked the Green Princess for a drink, but his request was denied. According to the Green Princess, it could be dangerous. As a result, his joints felt weak, while he continued to spit out his cannon. Suddenly his body broke in two. The head cannon was bouncing up to Aceh, while the rear remained at the Deli.

Mambang Jazid had the feeling that they would lose the war. He said to Putri Hijau "if you are to be taken prisoner by the Sultan of Aceh, sooner, ask the Sultan to place you in a glass coffin, and Sultan cannot touch you before arriving in Aceh. On arrival in Aceh, you

beg the Sultan to order his people to bring offerings each of a chicken egg and a handful of rice (*white rice*). All these offerings must be piled on the shore. After the ceremony is over, the lump must be thrown into the sea.” He continued saying “At that time you get out of the glass coffin, burn the incense while calling out my name Mambang Jazid.” After leaving that last message, Mambang Jazid disappeared magically.

What Mambang Jazid predicted came true, Putri Hijau was under arrest then taken as prisoner to the Kingdom of Aceh. Before departing to Aceh, she immediately proposed the conditions as ordered by Mambang Jazid. Sultan Mukhayat Syah granted it. In Aceh the king's ship docked in front of Tanjung Jambu Air. The Sultan ordered his people to hold an offering ceremony as begged by Putri Hijau. All the people fulfilled what she asked.

After the ceremony, Putri Hijau was seen coming out of her glass coffin. In a puff of incense smoke, Putri Hijau mentioned her brother's name. All of sudden there was a gale and heavy rain accompanied by lightning, and the waves were very high and strong. The world was almost doomed. Suddenly came a giant dragon of the waves and the boat went straight to the Sultan. He hit the ship with its tail until the ship split into two and sank immediately. Sultan Mukhayat Syah was safe.

In the chaotic situation, the Green Princess immediately returned to her glass coffin so that when the waves hit the ship, she could float on the sea. The Dragon immediately slid closer to the coffin and lifted the coffin with his head and carried her to the Straits of Malacca.

The movement was so fast that the Sultan could not do anything. He could only dream, miss, and remember the Green Princess who was already his, but then, disappeared forever.

Source : <http://dongeng1001cerita.blogspot.com/2013/10/legenda-putri-hijau.html>

Discussion:

Look at the example then do the rest for the language features:

Generic structure	The text	Language features
	<p>In days of yore, when Shah Mukhayat Sultan of Aceh was resting in the palace, suddenly he saw a green light from the East. The Sultan immediately called his vizier and asked what the light was. The vizier was also shocked and could not answer the Sultan's question. Only the next morning a Sultan's confidant was sent to investigate the light. The results of the investigation said that the light came from the body of the Green Princess in the Old Deli. It was said that the princess was the daughter of the Deli Kingdom - Sultan Sulaiman. When he died,</p>	<p>Shown in color</p> <p>Simple Past tense :</p> <p>Noun phrase</p> <p>Time connectives dan conjunctions</p> <p>Adverbs and adverbial phrases:</p> <p>Action verbs</p>

<p>Orientation</p>	<p>he left three children. The eldest was named Mambang Jazid, the second was Putri Hijau (The Green Princess), and the last one was Mambang Khayali. The sons and daughter of Sultan Sulaiman were considered by his people as the incarnation of the gods. They were adored as magical people. The Green Princess herself was a beautiful woman. She was called the Green Princess because her body always emitted a green light, especially if she was playing in the park during the full moon.</p>	<p>Saying and thinking verbs:</p>
<p>Complication</p> <p>paragraph 2 - 8</p>	<p>Having heard the story, Sultan Mukhayat Syah then fell in love, even though the Sultan had never seen the princess' face before. Having feeling infatuated to the Princess, he, accompanied by his bodyguards, left for Deli to propose the daughter of the Old Deli Kingdom.</p> <p>...</p> <p>In the chaotic situation, the Green Princess immediately returned to her glass coffin so that when the waves hit the ship, she could float on the sea. The Dragon immediately slid closer to the coffin and lifted the coffin with his head and carried her to the Straits of Malacca. The movement was so fast that the Sultan could not do anything.</p>	
<p>Resolution</p>	<p>In the chaotic situation, the Green Princess immediately returned to her glass coffin so that when the waves hit the ship, she could float on the sea. The Dragon immediately slid closer to the coffin and lifted the coffin with his head and carried her to the Straits of Malacca. The movement was so fast that the Sultan could not do anything</p>	
<p>Reorientation</p>	<p>He could only dream, miss, and remember the Green Princess who was already his, but then, disappeared forever</p>	

Practice 3:

Buatlah pertanyaan sebanyak mungkin, minimal 5 pertanyaan menggunakan kata Tanya *who, what, when, where, why*.

Selanjutnya, Anda dapat bertukar jawaban dengan temanmu. Diskusikan apakah pertanyaan nya sudah benar.

For example:

Yang digarisbawahi merupakan acuan untuk jawabannya:

In days of yore, when Shah Mukhayat Sultan of Aceh was resting in the palace, suddenly he saw a green light from the East

Question:

What did he see from the East?

The Sultan immediately called his vizier and asked what the light was.

Question:

Who did the Sultan call?

Catatan Penting:

Garis bawah pada pertanyaan merupakan perubahan kata kerja dalam bentuk *past*, menggunakan kata kerja bantu *did*

B. Rangkuman

NARRATIVE TEXT

Narrative text is a kind of text to retell the story using past tense.

The purpose of the text is to entertain or to amuse the readers or listeners about the story.

Function:

- To entertain the readers.
- To teach or inform.
- To change social opinion

The Generic Structure of Narrative text:

Orientation	It set the scene and introduce the participants (it answers the question: who, when, what, and where)
Complication	Tells the problems of the story and how the main characters solve them. This part includes situations, activities, or events that lead problem/complication to the climax. It shows when the crisis arise
Resolution	The crisis is revolved, for better or worse. It shows the end of the story, usually a happy ending
Re-orientation	(optional) The ending of the story.

Other Generic Structures of Narrative text:

Evaluation	(optional) The stepping back to evaluate the story or the moral message of the story
Coda	(optional) changes of the characters of lesson/value of the story.

The Grammatical Features of Narrative Texts:

- ☑ Adjectives to build noun groups to describe the people, animals or things in the story, such as ... a nice, diligent and kind-hearted man, etc.
- ☑ Time connectives and conjunctions to sequence events through time, such as however, although, later, then.
- ☑ Adverbs and adverbial phrases to locate the particular events, such as once upon a time, long time ago.
- ☑ Action verbs to indicate the actions, such as stood, explained, provided, smashed
- ☑ Saying and thinking verbs to indicate what characters are feeling thinking or saying, such as told, realized, decided'
- ☑ Past Tense

☑ **Past tense for statement (positive form)**

Subject	Verb in the past	Complement
Mambang Khayali	transformed	himself into a cannon that <u>could</u> shoot at the enemy
He	<u>felt</u>	very thirsty.
He	<u>asked</u>	the Green Princess for a drink
His request	<u>was</u> denied	
The head cannon	<u>was</u> bouncing up	to Aceh
the rear	<u>remained</u>	at the Deli.

Subject	Verb be: was/were	Verb ing/adjective/noun phrase
I	was	at school this morning
she	was	doing homework when you came

☑ **Past tense for negative statement (negative form)**

subject	did not	verb infinitive	complement
The Green Princess	did not	return	to her glass coffin
The princess	did not	accept	his proposal to marry her

☑ **Past tense for questions (interrogative form)**

question word	did	subject	verb infinitive	complement
	Did	she	accept	his proposal to marry her?
	Did	Putri Hijau	mention	her brother's name ?
What	did	Putri Hijau	mention?	

D. Penugasan Mandiri

Kembali kepada cerita *Putri Hijau* di atas, coba anda tentukan unsur kebahasaan dari paragraph 2, 3 dan 4, tuliskan kata yang terkait dalam table berikut ini:

Paragraph	Simple Past tense (verbs)	Noun Phrase	Time connectives and conjunctions	Adverbs and adverbial phrases	Action verbs	Saying and thinking verbs
2						
3						
4						

work in pairs to discuss the result of your work in Task 1, and then

E. Latihan Soal

Task 1: Fill in the blanks with the word(s) given below

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| A. in days of yore | E. gale |
| B. ruse | F. predicted |
| C. vizier | G. clump |
| D. chaotic | H. withstand |

- ... there was an old couple who didn't have a child. They lived in a small house near the village forest. "Please give us a child," they asked God everyday.
- The Sulthan asked his ... to investigate the background of the chaos.
- I could hear the ... of his footsteps as he came down the stairs.
- The government has ... that long distance learning will go on up to this coming December.
- In the ... situation the police tried to dismiss the crowd by giving a shot to the air.
- Unlike in 1946, our nation in 2020 is better prepared to a scarcity of animal protein.
- On our back home, there was a ... and all of sudden the rain poured heavily.
- His act was just a clever ... to get me to go out with him.

Kunci dan Pembahasan

1. A 2. C 3. G 4. F 5. D 6. H 7. E 8. B

Pembahasan:

NO	JAWABAN	PEMBAHASAN
1	in days of yore	penggunaan adverb of time
2	vizier	wasir
3	clump	clump : noun untuk phrase the clump of his footstep
4	predicted	pada kalimat ini diikuti kata kerja ke 3 “predicted”
5	chaotic	fungsi kata <i>chaotic</i> sebagai adjective tepat dipasang kan dengan kata situation
6	withstand	withstand: menahan (kata kerja)
7	gale	angin kencang diikuti hujan lebat tercurah
8	ruse (noun)	tipu daya

Task 2:

Mengacu kembali pada cerita Putri Hijau Paragraf 7 – 10 dan tentukan kata kerja aksi dan kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan pikir, kemudian diisi temuan kata kata tersebut pada tabel yang tersedia.

In *Putri Hijau* story (**focus on paragraph 7 – 10**) there are words that tell us what happen.

These words are doing words (verbs). They tell us what the characters do.

Thinking verbs are verbs that describe how the characters feel or what the characters think.

Find the doing and thinking verbs in the story. List them in the following table.

Paragraph	Doing Verbs (action verbs)	Thinking Verbs
7		example: predicted , came true
8		
9		
10		

F. Penilaian Diri

Isilah evaluasi diri berikut untuk mengetahui sejauh mana Anda memahami aktivitas belajar ini:

No.	URAIAN PERNYATAAN	SETUJU	TIDAK SETUJU
1	Saya selalu berdoa sebelum dan sesudah belajar.		
2	Saya belajar menggunakan modul ini secara terjadwal.		
3	Saya mengerjakan modul ini sendiri tanpa bantuan orang lain.		

4	Saya sudah dapat membedakan teks <i>Narrative</i> yang berkaitan dengan cerita legenda berdasarkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan ciri kebahasaannya.		
5	Saya dapat menyusun kalimat dalam bentuk paragraph pada teks <i>Narrative</i> sesuai dengan fungsi sosial, struktur kebahasaannya dan ciri kebahasaan sesuai konteks penggunaannya.		

KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN 2

A. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah kegiatan pembelajaran 2 ini diharapkan dapat:

- Menemukan informasi rinci tersurat mau pun tersirat terkait teks legenda rakyat.
- Menulis pesan moral terkait *Narrative* legenda rakyat.
- Merangkum isi teks *Narrative* legenda rakyat.

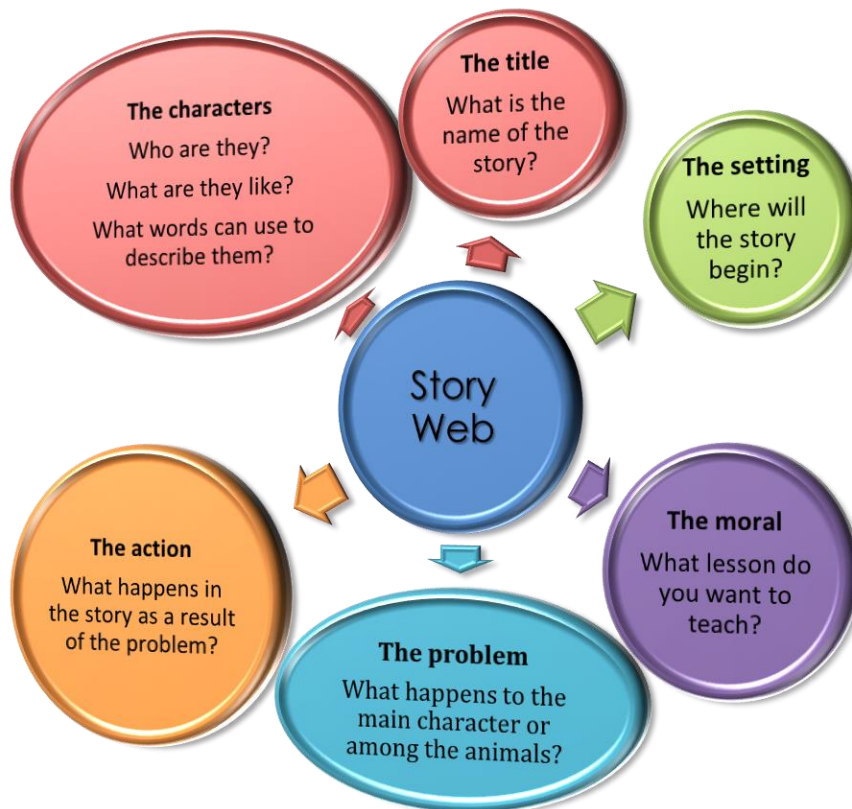
B. Uraian Materi

Pada **Learning Activity 2** ini Anda akan diajak membaca beberapa teks *Narrative* terkait cerita legenda. Secara sekilas semua teks tersebut terlihat sama. Namun, Kedua teks tersebut mempunyai tujuan yang berbeda dapat dilihat dari kalimat yang digunakan oleh penulis.

Anda tentu sudah mengetahui bahasa membawa beribu makna tergantung konteksnya dan pemilihan kalimat. Jadi sangat penting mempunyai kemampuan literasi agar tidak terjadi kesalahpahaman akan suatu informasi. Mari berlatih memahami dua teks *Narrative* legenda rakyat berikut, sebelumnya perhatikan story di bawah ini. Dan buat kesimpulan tentang web cerita yang terdapat di dalamnya.

Practice 1

Look at the diagram and let's discuss and write your conclusion about the diagram below:



Practice 2:

Read the text and answer the questions that follow

A long time ago in East Java there were two strong animals, Sura and Baya. Sura was a shark and Baya was a crocodile. They lived in the sea. They were friends, but when they were hungry, they did not want to share their food. They fought over it and never stopped fighting until one of them gave up.

One hot day, Sura and Baya were looking for food. Suddenly Baya saw a goat. "Yummy, this is my lunch," said Baya. "No way! This is my lunch. You are greedy! I haven't eaten for two days!" said Sura. Then Sura and Baya fought again. While they were fighting, the goat ran away.

After fighting for hours, Sura and Baya felt very tired. "I'm tired of fighting, Baya," said Sura. "Me too," said Baya. "We must stop fighting. Do you have any idea how?" "Yes, I do. Let's separate our territory. I'll live in the water and look for food in the sea. And you live on the land and in the river and look for food there. Do you agree?" asked Sura.

"Hmm ... let me think about it. OK, I agree. From today, I will never go into the sea again. My place is on the land," said Baya.

So they both lived in different places. But one day Sura was very hungry, and there was not much food in the sea. So he went to the land and looked for some food in the river. Baya was very angry when he discovered that Sura had broken the promise. "Hey, what are you doing here? This is my place. Your place is in the sea!" "But, there is water in the river, right? So, this is also my place!" said Sura. Then Sura and Baya fought again. Sura bit Baya's tail. Baya did the same thing to Sura. He bit very hard until Sura finally gave up. He went back to the sea. Baya was very happy. He had his territory again. That was their last fight. But the place where they had fought was a mess. There was blood everywhere, and people named the place 'Surabaya', from Sura the shark and Baya the crocodile. The city logo shows this famous fight.

Practice 1: read the text above and answer the questions that follow

1. Write the characters of the story, what are they like?
2. Do you think that they are best friends?
3. Where is the story taken place?
4. What was their agreement?
5. Did one of them feel satisfied? Why?
6. What was the ending of the story?

Practice 2 read the text carefully

A long time ago in a small village on the shores of Lake Toba there lived a married couple with a daughter, Seruni. She was sad because her father set her up with a young man who was her own cousin. She had a love affair with a young man in her village. Desperate because she didn't know what to do, she wanted to end her life by jumping into Lake Toba with a pet dog, Toki.



image source

When she walked toward the cliffs on the shores of Lake Toba, she suddenly fell into a hole large stone to get into the base. She was so desperate not to ask for help to anyone. She preferred to die in the hole, she told herself. Suddenly the walls of the hole begins to close. "Docked ...! Docked stone..!" Cried Seruni, so that the stone wall is getting closer and choke her.

Toki saw the incident immediately ran to the house to ask for help. At home, Toki immediately approached Seruni's parents with barking, pawing the ground and pacing around his master, Toki tried to tell that Seruni was in danger. Aware of what is implied by the dog, Seruni's Parents immediately headed for the field. Both ran to follow Toki and followed the group of villagers up to the edge of the hole where their daughters fall.

Residents just heard the faint sound of a hole "Docked, Docked stone" However, no one could reach that fell into the hole until the shock was catastrophic and making a hole slowly docked and closed by itself. Seruni inside the hole was eventually trapped and could not be saved.

Some time after the shaking stopped, at the top of the hole was closed and it appeared a large stone that resembled a girl's body that seemed to hang on the walls of the cliff on the shores of Lake Toba.

People who saw the incident believe that the stone is an incarnation of Seruni and later renamed it as "Batu Gantung", Hanging Stone in English.

Source:

<https://steemit.com/history/@alamcraft/the-legend-of-batu-gantung-hanging-stone-in-lake-toba-north-sumatera-indonesia>

Answer the following questions based on the text:

1. What is the story about?
2. Who are the characters? What are they like?
3. Where did the story happen?
4. What is the complication of the story?

C. Rangkuman

- Untuk memahami satu teks khususnya teks *Narrative*, Anda harus memahami fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan pada cerita tersebut.
- Membuat *story web* juga akan membuat mudah dalam memahami cerita sehingga jika ada kata kata sulit akan mudah menebak kira kira isi dari bacaan tersebut
- Untuk mendalami isi dari bacaan adalah perlu bagi Anda untuk mencari arti kata baru selain yang sudah diperkenalkan di modul ini.

D. Penugasan Mandiri (optional)

Setelah membaca dua cerita yang ada di atas, buat diagram story web dari masing masing cerita tentang *the legend of Surabaya* and *The Hanging Stone*

1. The Legend of Surabaya
2. The Hanging Stone

E. Latihan Soal

Agar lebih mahir dalam menangkap makna berbagai teks *Narrative* tentang cerita legenda mari berlatih melakukan hal yang sama untuk

Compare the two texts above:

1. What are the differences between the two texts? Put them in the table based on the story web shown before:

Description of the Text	Text 1	Text 2
Title		
Characters (Who,What happened)/describe them		
Purpose /Social Function		
Problems		
The action		
The resolution		

2. Do they give any moral lessons? If any, what are they?
3. Do you think the generic structures of the two texts the same?

4. Write the summary of each text you read!

Pembahasan:

Untuk soal no 1. Merujuk pada pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang sudah Anda jawab sebelumnya, dan story web juga dapat memudahkan Anda untuk mengisi table yang diberikan sebagai berikut:

Description of the Text	Text 1	Text 2
Title	The legend of surabaya	The hanging sone
Characters (Who,What happened)/describe them	the shark, named Sura and the crocodile, named Baya they were friends but when talking about food they fought each other to survive and they have to negotiate for the territory	a sad woman namer Seruni and her dog named Toki
Purpose /Social Function	to give a lesson not to break the promise (answer may vary)	to give a lesson: obey parents' plan. what is not good for you will not actually bad for you please be broad minded answer may vary
Problems	when they could not determine the legal place to get their food	seruni felt sad because her parents wanted her to marry a man, her own cousin,that she didn't love, then she made a plan to end her life
The action	fighting	to end her life
The resolution	go to their own territory (answer may vary)	sad ending

Pertanyaan nomor 2 sebenarnya sudah termasuk di dalam table di atas, jawaban bisa bervariasi tergantung dari sisi mana Anda melihat kisah legenda ini.

Pertanyaan nomor 3 struktur teks (generic structure): *orientation, complication, resolution and reorientation.*

Untuk pembelajaran moralnya juga berbeda serta akhir cerita juga berbeda.

Teks pertama cerita legenda yang memberikan umpanya kepada hewan ikan hiu dan buaya yang lebih menjurus ke fable, namun cerita tersebut menggagambarkan tentan sifat

manusia yang selalu bermasalah kalau sudah berurusan dengan makanan, perkelahian tentunya menjadi jalan untuk menunjukkan siapa yang lebih kuat.

Teks kedua tentang seorang wanita yang memiliki pikiran yang sempit, menolak sesuatu dengan melakukan hal yang nekad. Yang pada dasarnya masih bisa dimusyawarahkan. Akhir yang menyedihkan, perbuatan nekadnya menjadi kutukan baginya yang berubah menjadi batu bergantung.

Pertanyaan nomor 4 Membuat ringkasan cerita dari dua teks tersebut dengan singkat (lebih kurang 100 kata untuk masing masing teks)

F. Penilaian Diri

Isilah evaluasi diri berikut untuk mengetahui sejauh mana Anda memahami aktivitas belajar ini:

No.	URAIAN PERNYATAAN	SETUJU	TIDAK SETUJU
1	Saya selalu berdoa sebelum dan sesudah belajar		
2	Saya belajar menggunakan modul ini secara terjadwal		
3	Saya mengerjakan modul ini sendiri tanpa bantuan orang lain		
4	Saya sudah dapat membedakan teks <i>Narrative</i> yang berkaitan dengan cerita legenda berdasarkan fungsi sosial, struktur tek dan ciri kebahasaannya		
5	Saya dapat menyusun kalimat dalam bentuk paragraph pada teks <i>Narrative</i> sesuai dengan fungsi sosial, struktur kebahasaannya dan ciri kebahasaan sesuai konteks penggunaannya		

EVALUASI

Read the text below and answer the questions number 1 to 4:

Talaga Warna

Long ago there was a kingdom in West Java. The kingdom was ruled by a king called Prabu. Prabu was a kind and wise king, and there was no hunger in his kingdom. But Prabu and his queen didn't have any children. It made them very, very sad.

Then one day Prabu went into the jungle. There he prayed to his god for a child. A few months later, the queen was expecting a baby, and all the people in the kingdom were happy. Prabu and the queen loved their little daughter and gave her everything. This made the princess a very spoiled girl. If she didn't get what she wanted, she became very angry. But even though the princess behaved badly, her parents loved her, and so did the people in the kingdom.

Day by day, the princess grew more beautiful. When she was 17, her parents invited all the people in the kingdom to a party. Prabu took their gifts of gold and bright jewels and had a beautiful necklace made for his daughter.

On the day of the birthday, people gathered in the palace field. When Prabu and the queen appeared, people welcomed them happily. The cheers were even louder when the beautiful princess appeared. Prabu took the necklace. "My beloved daughter," he said, "today I give this necklace to you. It is a gift from the people of this country because they love you so much." The princess looked at the necklace. "I don't want it! It's ugly!" she shouted, and she threw the necklace on the ground, where it broke into pieces. Everyone was shocked. Nobody spoke. They never thought that their beloved princess would do that terrible thing.

In their silence people heard the queen crying. Everyone was sad and began crying, too. A pool of water formed on the ground. Soon the pool became a big lake. The lake sank all of the kingdom.

Today, people called the lake Talaga Warna. It means 'Lake of Colours'. It is located in Puncak, West Java. On a bright day, the lake is full of amazing colours, which in fact come from the reflection of the trees and flowers around it. But some people believe that the colours are from the princess's necklace, which still lies in pieces at the bottom of the lake.

5. Which of the following statements is correct?
- King Prabu and his queen had lots of children.
 - The little princess was a very good child.

- c. Prabu gave his wife a necklace for her birthday.
 - d. The people in Prabu's kingdom loved their royal family.
 - e. The people envied to see the king's happiness to have a beautiful princess
6. The people were shocked
- a. by Prabu's words to his daughter.
 - b. by the princess's bad behaviour.
 - c. when the royal family appeared.
 - d. when the queen began to cry.
 - e. because of her kindness
7. "I don't want it! It's ugly!" The underlined word means:
- a. not pretty
 - b. cheap
 - c. attractive
 - d. not modern
 - e. inexpensive
8. The lake is called Talaga Warna because ...
- a. of the necklace that lies at the bottom.
 - b. of the colours reflected in the water.
 - c. that was the name of the princess.
 - d. it is located in Puncak.
 - e. they had dreamt for a child for a very long time.

The following questions numbered 5 to 8 are related to the text below:

It was the rainy season in Banten. The villagers who were farmers were happy as the rain would water their rice fields and soon they would harvest their rice. Pak Bong was one of the farmers. He was also very happy and planned what he would buy for himself, his wife and his beautiful, beloved daughter, Nyi Banjarsari.

One night, Pak Bong had a terrible dream. An old man came to him and said the rain would never stop. There would be a great flood. Pak Bong had the same dream in the following nights. He decided to tell all the villagers about his dream and asked them to evacuate to a hill not far from their village. Everybody laughed at Pak Bong. "You are joking,

Pak Bong. How can we leave our rice fields? We are going to have a great harvest, remember?"

Pak Bong did not give up. He kept on asking the villagers to evacuate to the hill. Finally some villagers believed him. Together with his wife and his daughter Nyi Banjarsari, Pak Bong and his friends went to the hill.

In the meantime, heavy rain fell day and night. It continued until water entered the houses. Soon, the village was flooded! Pak Bong and his friends could not do anything. They were sad because their village was under water. Then they prayed and asked how their village could be saved. The answer came in Pak Bong's dream. In his dream, the same old man told him how to save their village. "If you want the water to dry up, you have to sacrifice your daughter. She has to jump into the water!" said the old man.

Pak Bong was very sad. He then told his family about his dream. "Father, if this is the only way to save our village, I will jump into the water," said Nyi Banjarsari. Her parents could not prevent their daughter from jumping into the water.

After she had drowned, the water dried up. Pak Bong and his friends then returned to their village. Although the villagers had lost their harvest, they still had their lives and could re-build their houses. To show their thankfulness and gratefulness to Nyi Banjarsari, the villagers named their village 'Banjarsari'.

9. What is the best title for the story?

- a. The climate in Banten
- b. How Banjarsari village got its name
- c. Pak Bong's dreams
- d. Pak Bong and his family
- e. The beautiful woman, Banjarsari

10. Which of the following is correct?

- a. There was no warning about the flood.
- b. Nobody listened to Pak Bong.
- c. Nyi Banjarsari died to save the village.
- d. The villagers were able to save their rice fields.
- e. The villagers were all with Pak Bong up the hill

11. 'After she had drowned, the water dried up.' The underlined word means:

- a. died underwater
- b. fallen into the water

- c. jumped into the water
- d. sank underwater
- e. dived

12. "He decided to tell all the villagers about his dream and asked them to evacuate to a hill not far from their village." The underlined word refers to ...

- a. The villagers
- b. Pak Bong and his family
- c. Pak bong and the oldman
- d. The villagers and Pak bong
- e. The old man and Banjarsary

9. I was doing my project on writing a narrative story when I suddenly ... a loud shout far away from my house.

- A. listen to
- B. hear
- C. heard
- D. listened to
- E. whispered

10. Narti said that the school ... organizing a trip for the students of Year 10 only.

- A. be
- B. is
- C. are
- D. were
- E. was

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LAMPIRAN

PEDOMAN PENSKORAN

Setelah menjawab latihan soal pada kegiatan belajar ini, kemudian cocokkan jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban yang terdapat pada bagian akhir modul ini, hitung jawaban Anda yang benar. Untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda dalam mempelajari materi dalam kegiatan ini, gunakan rumus penghitungan yang ada di bawah ini.

Rumus penghitungan:

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah jawaban yang benar}}{\text{Banyaknya soal}} \times 100 \%$$

Tingkat penguasaan yang dicapai:

90 % - 100 % = Baik Sekali

80 % - 90 % = Baik

70 % - 80 % = Sedang

>70 % = Kurang

Kunci jawaban Evaluasi

NO	ANSWER	NO	ANSWER
1	D	6	C
2	B	7	A
3	A	8	B
4	B	9	C
5	B	10	E